WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1900.

CLOSING THE CENTURY

One-day Shoe Sale.

At the end of the Nineteenth Century we are successfully conducting by far the greatest shoe business ever known in the National Capital-yet the new century will find us even better prepared than ever to satisfy your shoe wants. Watch us!

In order to reduce several overstocked lines we shall fittingly close this our greatest shoe year by announcing for tomorrow these big values in your

New Year's Shoe Needs:

Ladies' \$3 best Satin White and Black Evening Slippers,

with full Louis XV heels. TOMORROW..... \$2.37

Ladies' Louis XV heeled fine Kid Oxford Ties and three-strap all Patent Leather \$1.95

Ladies' White, Red, and Black Kid or Patent Leather one and three strap Evening \$1.50 plain. TOMORROW.

Ladies' stylish and perfect-fit-ting Patent Leather Black and White Kid Evening 056

Patent Leathers. Evening Slippers.

Men's \$5 and \$6 finest Imported Patent Calf Laced and Button Shoes, in up-to-date \$4.50 TOMORROW...... \$4.50

Men's \$3.50 and some \$4 hand-made Patent Calf Button, Laced and Pull Dress Galt-ers. TOMORROW......\$2.85

Ladies' Patent Vici Kid, Cuban heel, extension sole Laced Boots, warranted not \$2.75 to break. TOMORROW ONLY

Ladies' \$2.50 Patent Leather Dressy Laced Boots, with finest kid tops and flexible \$1.95

Bedroom

en's Felt and Vel-vet Slippers re-duced to 39 cents

Women's \$1 and \$1.25 warm lined Felt and Sateen Juliets, 69 cents

quilted satin black and cardinal Toi-let Slippers, 95 cents

Men's, Women's, and Children's du-Box Calf \$1.37

Winter Shoes.

Ladies' \$3.50 Enamel Box Calf Cork-sole Walking Boots. A

new pair FREE if up \$2.95 romorrow.....\$2.95

Men's \$3.50 and \$4 Tan Storm Calf hand-made dou-

ble sole Winter Shoes \$2.65 -5 styles. TOMORROW...... \$2.65

Ladies' \$3 extension sole Dress,

Walking, and Rainy-day Boots, with in-visible cork soles. \$2.45

Men's \$2.50 grade Box Calf, Vict

and Tan Weatherproof double-soled \$1.85

WM. HAHN & CO.'S

Three Reliable Shoe Houses,

Cor. 7th and K Sts. 1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave. 233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

25 cents

Canadians Willing to Follow the Lead of the United States.

espatches From Ottawa Say the Bellef Is Prevalent in Official Circles There That the Shafroth Bill is based on the units of the metric sys-Desputches From Ottawa Say the cles There That the Shafroth Bill Pending in Congress Will Become a Law-Interests Northern Neighbors

Politicians in Washington are discuss-Politicians in Washington are discussing the announcement contained in despatches from Ottawa that the belief ment. the United States will adopt the metric tem has been repeatedly recommended to Congress by several Secretaries of the Treasury and of State: it has been asked vided in the Shafroth bill now on the for by the Legislatures of several States, House calendar with a favorable report and many petitions from both business and scientific men have been presented to ferred. The Ottawa despatches say that Canada is ready to follow the lead of the a law.

the metric system in the United States was agitated. John Quincy Adams was measures." The conference was held, and appointed to investigate the weights and it adopted, so far as lay in its power, "a measures of the United States and he uniform system of weights and measures, the metric system. The delegates ure, and capacity differed considerably in the same the different States and even in the same the different States and even in the same the adoption of the metric system by the State. He reported fully on the result countries from which they came. Now the investigation and did not favor the adoption of the French or metric system because of the popular repugnance to a ference, has so far failed to adopt its and the inconvenience which tem. At the same time he declared his belief that the metric system was slimost ideal and reflected the greatest credit on the support of the metric system, and which has heretofore been strong enough to prevent its adoption by Congress, is the fact

In 1830 another investigation was made and it again was found that a pound or a yard in one State or city was often more or less than in another. As a result the Treasury Department was authorized and instructed to have made copies of the standards of weight and measure then in its possession, a set of which copies were be delivered to the Governor of each State in the Union.
In 1866 it was made by an act of Congress lawful to employ the weights and

ures of the metric system throughout the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to furnish to the Governor of each State a set of standard weights and measures of the metric system for the use of the respec-

tates. er the regulations of the International Consention the metric system was adopted as the standard in all transactions between the nations which are mem-bers of the Postal Union, and accordingly the mail matter transported between the United States and fifty other countries, including even the mail sent between the United States and England, is weighed and paid for entirely in terms of the metric

ceived by the President and his Cabinet with considerable ceremony on January 2, 1890, and are now deposited in a fireproof room in the Coast Survey building. In 1893 the Secretary of the Treasury

ordered that hereafter the standard metre | The Probable Peint for the New and kilogram, deposited in the Coast Survey building, should be recognized as the fundamental standards from which the ustomary units of the yard and the pound

The metric system proper is now exclusively used by the United States Hospital Service, by the foreign ment of the Postoffice, by the Unite States Coast and Geodetic Survey, to som

prevalent in official circles that The formal adoption of the metric ays-

Canada is ready to follow the lead of the United States in this particular and that the question is being widely agitated.

As early as 1817 the subject of adopting conference to be held at Washington to

own suggestion.

The objection always made to the adop Meal and reflected the greatest credit on vent its adoption by Congress, is the fact the men and on the age which had dethat a change from yards to meters and from pounds to grams would upset business and throw the world of commerce confusion. To this argument the tial assent. They admit that it would cause considerable inconvenience, but say that the amount of disturbance which would be caused has been greatly over-estimated. In proof they point to the experience of other nations which have adopted the metric system without seri-ously incommoding business men. Their chief argument in favor of the adoption of the system lies in the great benefit and saving in study and time which would result to the generations to come after the metric system is once put into force. By way of preparing for a possible change in the future, school children are instructed in the metric system in many schools, so that they may be familiar with its terms. In some States, notably Utah, thorough instruction in the metric sys-tem is made compulsory. In England also the importance of the subject has been recognized in the same way. The English Government furnishes to the schools on demand accurate copies of its standards of metric measurement and

united States and England, is weighed and paid for entirely in terms of the metric system.

In 1875 a convention was held by representatives of practically all the civilized nations except England, at which a "selentific and permanent bureau of weights and measures" was established at Paris, the expenses of which are paid by all the Powers party to the convention. Great Britain has since become a party to this conference, and in common with the United States pays its share of the expenses of the bureau.

One duty of this international bureau of weights and measures is to furnish exact and correct copies or duplicates of the standards of weight and measures to the standards of weight and measure to the standards of weight and measures is to furnish exact and correct copies or duplicates of the standards of weight and measures to the standards are man could cover with outstretched arm; the original foot was the distance a man could cover with outstretched arm; the original foot was the distance from the heel to the end of the great toe.

Century's First Year.

A Possibility of It Being Located Near to Where It Existed Ten Years Ago-No Definite Opinion Yet Entertained by the Census Burenu-Changes Made In a Centuhy.

It is estimated that the centre of poulation of the United States for the y 1900 will be about twenty miles distant

This, however, is merely an estimate on the part of Mr. Sloane, Geographer of the Twelfth Census, the exact position being yet difficult to compute with any hope of accuracy. "The population of the Southwest has of late been increasing to such a degree, says Mr. Sloane, "as to render my guess by no means satisfactory. I see in the papers," he continued, "the statement to the effect that the centre of population for 1900 has been definitely located, and some of these stories even go so far as to describe the manner in which the spot is marked, but I can safely say that the Census Bureau carnest, would have accurately informed."

timore, Md.; in 1800, eighteen miles west Va.; 1830, nineteen miles west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.; 1840, sixteen miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.; 1850, twenty-three miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.; 1860, twenty miles south of Chil.

W. Va.; 1860, twenty miles south of Chil. licothe, Ohio; 1870, forty-eight miles east

eighty-one miles; 1870, forty-two miles; 1880, ffty-eight miles, and 1890, forty-eight miles. The conservative estimate of Mr. Sloane places the probable location always intensely American. for 1990 as twenty miles west of that for

A Saloon Raided by Women,

LONG VIEW, III., Dec. 29.-A "blind pig" has flourished here for several months and has dispensed several kinds of liquors to those who wished them. The place has been raided a number of times, but the patronage was so good that the proprietors were willing to pay the fines assessed by the local justice of the peace. The women of the city decided that they would rid the place of the resort, and about twenty of them met last night and proceeded to the building. the place locked, but broke in the door seized bottles and jugs that filled the shelves, and carried them into the streets. There they broke them, allowing the contents to run into the gutter.

Destroy and Drive Off Worms. If there are worms or parasites of any kind in the lauman body, Cascarets Candy Cathartle will find, kill, and expel them. All druggists, 19c,

The Exception and Not the Rule in

Careful Imitations of Nature First, Lengue-Talk of a Joint Show.

It is a favorite theory of mine that disposal it only remains for them to enshort cuts to artistic success are a delusion and a snare. That such men as age of the public. As for the pictures— It is a favorite theory of mine that sion and a snare. That such men as George Fuller, Elliott Dangerfield, Ben Foster, and Joseph Jefferson, and some others have accomplished great things without that long and elaborate academic training and patient, careful probationary period of painting nature with absolute accuracy and fidelity to the externals as untrained eyes see them proves nothing more than what the exception always proves, namely-the rule. Short cuts are coming to be so much the fashion with students whose heads from association with good pictures and advanced artists, are far shead of their bands. Their ability to draw and their knowledge of nature is far less than their knowledge of art. This leads them into the error of thinking that if some clever brilliant thing they do resembles the work of a prominent master they have "arrived." It is a great mistake-there are no short cuts beyond the good fortune of escaping the evil influence of inferior schools and superficial teachers.

The "studio talks" in the American Notes Department of the "International Notes Department of the "International Studie" is conducted in so professional a manner that it is always instructive and profitable reading, both to the student and the thoughtful mature palater. It is very agreeable to be able to offer so strong an authority in support of my theory. The article quoted treats of the Water Color Club exhibition in New York, which was recently reviewed at length in this column.

"The eleventh annual exhibition of the

"The eleventh annual exhibition of the "The eleventh annual exhibition of the Water Color Club was disappointing. It looks very much as though our younger artists do not take themselves very seriously. There was shown, it is true, much work that possessed fresh color and a 'volume' in the modeling which the water color of fifty years ago—the colored drawinga—entirely lacked. But, on the other hand, the younger painters of today go to extremes. Either they show little or no respect for the tender qualities of nature—their sunlight effects are washed in with orange cadmium, and their shadows in pure ultramarine; they shout through a megaphone the fact that they have observed in nature—or else they eliminate all healthy warmth from they shave observed in nature—or ease they eliminate all healthy warmth from their paintings—so that they seem to see nature through 3-cents-a-yard chee e-cloth. Take, for example, Hermann Dudley Murshy's 'The Portiere' At a first glance its low tone—a charming sym-phony in grey—attracts as does a Whis-tier; but on closer examination we find that the objects are illuminated by a Hight that never was on land or sea.

Anyone who examined the Whistler collection, recently shown in the Lenox Li-

lection, recently shown in the Lenox Library, must have been impressed by the normal development of that attist. The restraint, the harmonizing, the fulsifying, if you will, of his mature work was the result of making matter-of-fact renderings of nature in his early days.

"We feel sure that if Mr. Murphy and a dozen other painters would paint sunlight for ten years with the tender regard for truth of the Dutch genreists, they then might evolve adequate conceptions in the manner of Whistler."

Then follow some most limely notes on a certain weakness in the club's exhi bition, the real reason for which this very intelligent writer seems entirely to have overlooked "There is also to be noted a lack of distinction in the work of the members of this club. We turn again and again from very commonplace renderings of commonplace sub the mature and thoughtful example of Albert E. Sterner, a pastel of a woman writing a letter—"The Nate" (222). Such a composition may properly be termed "distinguished." Here the artist felects, as does Hellen in his etchings and pastels, the graceful, pleasing lines and tones, and leaves for the amateur photographers the awkward, the harsh, and the abrupt. from that pols: as located in the census of 1850; that is, about forty miles cast of Columbus, Ind.

This, however, is merely an estimate ter all, it is experience that makes the artist, and in years to come we may see a come with the come water colorists speaking from their accumulative observation in terms more sage and rich. This is the ter all, it is experience that makes the tharm of the larger contribution of John La Farge. His "Bridle Path in Tahiti" (56) expresses the result of years of observation. Every rock sustains its place, ev ery tone in the lazuli waters correspond to the organic as does the formula of a modern scientist. His color is profound and sonorous. We wish the club could persuade Winslew Homer to exhibit ev-

ery year as does John La Farge."
One of the officers of this club said to
me recently that the exhibition was urfortunate in that "so many of the mem bers were absent.

It might be added that not members only but important members, were artists whose work, always is still unacquainted with the matter upon which these journals appear to be yound the possibility of being a disap pointment to any lover of watercolor and To trace the change of the centre of Those absences—members—were Henry population since the first census of 1750 B. Snell, the president of the club, and located twenty-three miles east of Baltimore. Md.: In 1800, eighteen miles west of Baltimore: In 1810, forty miles north. of Baltimore; in 1810, forty miles north-west by west of Washington, D. C.; 'n 1820, sixteen miles north of Woodstock, Very 1820, piveteen miles west-southwest.

licothe, Ohio; 1879, forty-eight miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio; 1889, eight miles west by south of Cincinnati, Ohio; 1889, twenty miles cast of Columbus, Ind.
The movement westward will thus be seen to have been: In 1800, forty-one miles; 1810, thirty-six miles; 1829, fifty miles; 1820, thirty-miles miles; 1820, fifty-five miles; 1830, fifty-five miles; 1850, fifty-five miles; 1850, forty-twe miles; 1850, the search of the search that it will be heavy with the salt of the sea or the sighty-me miles; 1870, forty-twe miles; 1870. The writer's wish that Winslow Homes heavy with the salt of the sea or the odor of Maine woods and not a weak re-flection of some Parisian success. Homer

always intensely American.

The week has been full of galety in the The class rooms have been deserted. More than usually jolly have been the holiday diversions and one may ex-pect both students and artists to take up charcoal, brushes, and pastels next week with fresh enjoyment in the work and deermined to be industrious and make the

est of opportunites. The great Eleventh Annual of the So The great Eleventh Annual of the So-clety of Washington Artists will be held this year in the Hemicycle of the Corcoran Gallery and with the added stimulus o those munificent cash prizes offered by the Corcoran trustees, there is every pros-pect of an exhibition of unusual artistic excellence and interest. There will be excellence and interest. There will be many surprises, for more than one of the local painters is "laying himself out" to do the picture of his life and I know of one picture which will astonish the artist's friends when it appears, for, being in one of the departments, it is generally supposed he has no time to do suything so impertant. It is the old story "Love will find a way." That man who loves his art for its own sake and the lov of the doing will

SHORT CUT TO SUCCESS and the opportunity to do something worth while. It is only those whose art is a business and who groun because some neighbor is making more money at another

The Exception and Not the Rule in

Art.

Art.

Careful Imitations of Nature First,
Funcies Later On—The Coming Exhibition of the Society of Washington Artists and the Architectural
Lengue—Talk of a Joint Show. popularizing locally the spring annual. Now that the painters have a satisfac-tory and imposing exhibition hall at their have held enough good sound art to de-serve the cordial endorsement of the Capital. That encouragement, which will enable the society's jury to be still fur-ther exacting in the selection of work for its annual exhibitions is at hand, the coming show will prove the sterling stuff of which our home artists are made and the out-of-lown men who send pict-ures will do well to be particular and send only the best examples of their work.

JAMES HENRY MOSER.

THE PULLMAN ESTATE.

Its Value Increases \$6,000,000 in Three Years.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 .- According to the second accounting filed by the executors of the estate of George H. Pullman, the assets of the Pullman family have increased \$6,000,000, or 66 2-3 per cent, since the death of the sleeping-car magnate.

death of the sleeping-car magnate.

According to the accounting made to the Probate Court, the estate is now valued at \$15,000,000, an against \$3,000,000 at the time it was turned over to them. Robert T. Lincoln and Norman B. Ream are the executors. This tremendous increase has taken place in a little more than three years. Mr. Puliman died October 19, 1897. It is due largely to the increase in the value of steeks, bonds, and similar property in that teriod. A large portion of the Puliman millions were invested in divi-

ty in that teriod. A large portion of the Pullman millions were invested in dividend-paying stocks, and since 1397 all of these have had an unprecedented boom. Pullman Palace Car stock was at the time of the magnate's death largely in his hands, and it has made a big advance in the past two and a half years.

The statement filed by the law firm of Bunnells & Burry, acting for the executors, shows the receipts and disbursements since the first accounting of the estate was made, January 10, 1899. The document contains many pages of closely typewritten matter, and Assistant Shannon, of Judge Cuttin's court, has set aside four hours for an examination of its contents.

SECURED LITTLE BOOTY.

Burglars Rob a Postoffice, But Fail to Loot a Safe.

HAZLETON, Pa., Dec. 29.-The Beaver Meadow postoffice was entered by burgiars during last night, or at an early hour this morning, and robbed. The bur-

hasty departure were much in evidence.

LACK OF CANAL FUNDS.

Claims in Full. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.-The \$300,000 remaining of the \$9,000,000 canal improvement appropriation will be insufficient by \$600,000 to meet the claims remaining uppaid of contractors having unfinished con tracts or whose claims for work were con-tested. The State Canal Board, which has been adjudicating these claims, which number sixteen, today made awards in three of them, as follows: T. J. Dwyer & Co., of Utica, for work at and near Utica; amount claimed, \$74,039;

allowed, \$55,956

O'Brien & Hoolihan, of Syracuse, for work done near Oriskany Aqueduct; amount claimed and allowed in full, \$21,-Gallo & McNeice, of New York City, for

work done at Amsterdam; amount \$11,867; allowed \$6,795.

ON STATUTORY GROUNDS.

Julia Morrison, the Actress, Sues fo a Divorce.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 -Julia Morrison the actress who shot and killed Frank Leider, the stage manager of the "Mr. Plaster of Paris" company, in Chattasooga, Tenn., about a year ago, has filed a uit for absolute divorce against her husband, Fred H. James. The actress alleges infidelity on the part of her husband. Julia Morrison shot the stage manager because she said she was tired of the constant insults that Leider was heaping upon her. The presence of her husband, she said, gave her the necessary inspira-tion to perform the act. The jury in Chattanooga detailed her only a few days Now the actress alleges that her husband has been bestowing his affections dsewhere in divers places and she wants

A YOUNG COUPLE'S BAD LUCK.

Chleago on Foot. CHICAGO, Dec. 29 .- John White and his sife, of Buffalo, left the Harrison Street solice station, where they had begged a right's lodging and breakfast of bread and black coffee, at 6 o'clock this morning, and started to tramp over 500 miles back to their home in Buffalo.

White, who is twenty-seven, and his wife, who is twesty, came here from Buf-falo a week ago Thursday, to look for work. Last night their hopes and funds vere exhausted, and they appeared at the Harrison Street station and asked for sixt ter. Both were neatly dressed. They were married less than a year ago.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 29 .- A num er of Putston capitalists who form the United States Coal and Iron Manufacturing Company today sold their interests to the firm of Davis & Elkinson, who are among the leading coal men of West Virginia.

buildings and machinery of the Decatur

iron furnace, recently sold by Eugene Zinmerman of Cincinnati, to the Tutwifer Company, of Birmingham. The plant will be rebuilt at Birmingham.

The land they have purchased is in that State, and comprises about 3,000 acres. Over \$100,000 was paid to the stockholders for their shares. Tearing Down an Iron Plant. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 29 .- A orce of 100 men has commenced the work of tearing down and loading on cars the

Open Until 9 o'Clock Monday Night. Open Until 1 o'Clock Tuesday-New Year's Day.

The Crowning Bargains of the Year in Ladies' and Men's Shoes.

Everything in Stock Reduced

except Men's Black Hu-man-ic and World-Known Shoes and Ladies' Black Jenness Miller Shoesevery other Shoe in stock goes into this sale at greatly reduced prices. No offering of the kind ever included so many Shoes at such unparalleled reduced prices. We ought to have the greatest day's business tomorrow of this year, for everybody is interested in saving money on good Shoes.

Hundreds of pairs of Men's stylish \$3 and \$2.40 \$3.50 Shoes, in swellest shapes, to go at

Hundreds of pairs of Ladies' \$3 Shoes, in the latest and most popular models, to \$1.98

For New Year Receptions.

Over 100 pairs of Ladies' Satin Slippers, narrow \$1

See our window for styles and bargain prices.

Crocker's, 939 Pa. Ave.

HENRY VILLARD'S ESTATE.

Substantial Bequests to Charitable Institutions in Bavaria.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 .- The will of the late Henry Villard, which was executed on June 23 last, was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court at White Plains today. The will makes provision for a number of public bequests. To the town of Zweibruecuen, in Rhenish Bavaria, Mr. Whard left the sum of \$12,500, to be

hour this morning, and robbed. The burglars did not make much of a haul, as they only captured a few dollars in cash and some postage stamps. The same gang presumably then attempted to gain entrance to the safe in the office of the Coleraine colliery, which is operated by the estate of A. S. Van Wyckle.

The safe contained about \$30,000 in cash, the semi-monthly pay for the mine employes, which is to be paid out in a few days. The safe, however, withstood the efforts of the evidently amateur cracksmen, as they only succeeded in unscrewing the knobs on the doors and indenting the jamb at the hinges. They may have also been acared off, as marks of their hasty departure were much in evidence. of the town.

Mrs. Villard. The remainder of the es- founded on "a philosophical consideration tate, both real and personal, is divided among his wife and children, Mrc. James Garrison Villard, Mrs. Villard's share be-

the value of the estate. HELD FOR AUSTRALIAN MAIL. Campania Delayed Eight

Minutes at New York. NEW YORK, Dec. 29 .- The Cunard Line steamship Campania this morning left her pler eighty minutes behind schedule time. Her usual hour of departure is 10:20 o'clock, but it was 11:50 o'clock before the last gangplank was dropped and the big steamship began to move away. The delay was caused by 246 sacks of Australian mail which were sent overland from San Francisco and for which the steamship

ad orders to wait. had orders to wait.

The train carrying the mail in a special car was ten minutes late and the first mail wagon, with ninety-seven sacks on it, did not leave the Grand Central depot until 10:35 o'clock. It used thirty minutes to reach the pier, which is considered slow time, but the other two wagons used forty minutes each. The mail sacks were carried one by one over the gangplank on heard the steamship, an operation that required ten minutes more. The mail was said to include important official docu-

THE RICHARDSON MYSTERY.

Evidence Tends to Implicate Woman in the Murder. SAVANNAH, Mo., Dec. 29.-The mystery

of the Christmas Eve tragedy in which Frank Richardson, a wealthy and prominent merchant, was shot to death in his home, is still unsolved. Evidence given yesterday at the inquest establishes the probable innocence of the

siness partner of the murdered man, and tends to implicate a woman and her ad-viser, who are alleged to have blacknalled the deceased out of various sums of money covering a period of almost a year. This woman is Goldie Whitehead, of She is a blonde, and about Stanberry, Mo. twenty years of age.

FROM ALASKA BY MAIL.

Letter in Transit Forty-three Days From Fort Egbert.

General Greely, Chief of the Signal Corps, yesterday morning received a copy of a telegram sent by mail from Fort Egert, Alaska, which had been forty-three days in transit. It was sent to illustrate the difference in time between the mail facilities and the telegraph between re-mote points in Alaska and Washington. The same message was three days transmission by telegraph, having be transmission by telegraph, naving ones, sent by wire from Fort Egbert to Skagway and thence by steamer to Seattle. Under favorable conditions a message can be got through in two and a half days.

The mail from Fort Egbert and Skagway

is transported by reindeer and dog trains. Fort Eghert is in the Yukon Valley, a considerable distance below Dawson City.

sighing." A case of Heurich's beer is always welcomed with smiles and when it is found empty a deep, heavy sigh is always given. Do not let the case get empty, always have some heer at hand and you will not e-perience any inconvenience. "Phone 53, Arlington Hottling Co., for a case of Macraen, Senate, or Lager.

CHANGES IN THE WEATHER

Delusive Ideas Concerning the Influence of the Moon.

The Orb of Night Has Nothing to Do With the Meteorological Variations on This Planet-There Are Many Other Signs That Can Be Faithfully Depended Upon.

Among popular notions concerning the weather, one of the most prevalent is that which represents the moon as exreising a great influence. It is supposed that upon the time of day at which the moon changes depends the character of the weather during the whole of the ensuing month, and the name of some promduring | inent astronomer of a past age, such as be used for the general purposes of that institution. To Harvard and Columbia the perennial calendar, transfers from a well-All of Mr. Villard's personal effects and known magazine what he calls an excelthe sum of \$250,000 outright are left to lent table of the prospective weather, of the attraction of the sun and moon W. Bell, Harold G. Villard, and Gawald in their several positions respecting the earth." Modern science, as a matter of No estimate is given of fact, rejects all these ideas as valu delusions, as the following answer to a letter recently received by a prominent au-

> thority in meteorological matters will ter regarding the supposed influence of the moon on the weather. You are alto-gether correct. No relation exists begether correct. No relation exists between these classes of phenomena. The question has been tested and decided over and over again by the discussion of long and reliable meteorological tables; nor do I know of any other positive way of testing any such point. I confess I cannot account for the origin of the prevalent belief."
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> There are however, many popular

There are, however, many popular methods of weather observing which may be thoroughly depended upon. The old saying about a ruddy evening and a grey morning (alluded to in the gespel of Mat-thew) as indicating good weather, meets the full approval of scientists, as also that a red sky in the morning foretells bad weather, or much rain, if not wind. A high dawn denotes wind, and a low daws fair weather. When clouds have a soft and delicate appearance, fair wea-ther may be looked for; when they are to include important official docu-from the colonial government of Zeniand. hard and ragged, wind is to be expected. Misty clouds forming or hanging on heights show wind and rain coming, if they remain or descend. If they rise or disperse, the weather will improve, or become fine. When sea birds fly out early and far to seaward, moderate wind and fair weather may be expected. When they hang about the land over it, sometimes flying inland, look out for strong wind and storms. When birds of long flight, such as swallows, hang about home and fly low, rain or wind may be expected; also when pigs carry straw to their sties, a pig with a straw in his mouth being regarded by old farmers as a more reliable authority in this matter than the chief of the Weather Bureau. The ascent of smoke from chimneys is also a good barometric sign; if it arises freely good weather may be looked for, if slowly rain is, in all probability, on

Dew is an indication of fine weather; so is fog. Remarkable clearness of atmosphere near the horizon, distinct view of distant objects; what is called a good hearing day, may be mentlened among of coming wet, if not windy, wea-

AMERICAN EXPORT INTERESTS.

State Department Importuned to

Numerous letters are coming to the State Department from business interests in all parts of the country urging negotiations with various foreign countries to protect existing export interests, or to new openings for our foreign trade. These letters often specify the particular markets which they seek and the opportunities for expanding trade. The department, however, can make no satisfactory reply owing to the non-action of the Senate on the pending treaties.

As soon as the Senate shall have ex-

pressed its purpose in dealing with re-ciprocity conventions the department will be able to answer these numerous enqui-ries and requests. In the mean time further progress with these conventions is impracticable.